GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETINS

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General Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

Contents for Week of April 3, 1933. Vol. XII. No. 7.

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© *Photograph by W. Alan Gibbings*

RAINY DAY WEAR IN THE THIRD LARGEST CITY

While Tokyo, the capital of Japan, has readily adopted Western ideas, many of its citizenry cling to the traditions of the past, and wear gay paper parasols, clogs, and brilliant sashes (See Bulletin No. 5).

HOW TEACHERS MAY OBTAIN THE BULLETINS

The Geographic News Bulletins are published weekly throughout the school year (thirty issues) and will be mailed to teachers for one year upon receipt of 25 cents (in stamps or money order). Entered as second-class matter, January 27, 1922, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized February 9, 1922.

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Presses Roar as Washington Prints New Bank Notes

ORDERS for $2,000,000,000 additional bank notes from the Federal Reserve Board have made Washington's Bureau of Engraving and Printing the nation's busiest "industry." Night and day presses roar as three shifts of workers turn out new currency, from the plebeian $1 bill to the aristocratic $10,000 note.

Few stop to think that our capital shelters one of the world's greatest specialty factories. Such is the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, that Doric Roman structure on the Potomac, where Uncle Sam makes his paper money, bonds, postage and other stamps.

Enough Postage Stamps To Cover a Large Farm

Even in a normal year the Bureau of Engraving and Printing makes paper money enough to plaster four rows of notes, representing $3,945,000,000, around the Equator. It makes postage stamps enough to cover a 2,200-acre farm, supplying more than 56,000 post offices in the States, the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, and Canal Zone.

Tapioca starch, used on these stamps, made into a pudding, would afford a dinner dessert for the whole population of Greater New York. Yet it costs less than one cent to make a dollar note or a ten-thousand-dollar note, and 125 stamps cost only about one cent to manufacture.

Every day 240 presses run; each press prints 12 notes every five seconds. If making twenty-dollar bills, each press prints $560,000 daily—a cowboy's wages for a thousand years.

Use of money grew with the nation. Barter at first; then English money and Spanish "pieces of eight"; then, during the Revolution, paper currency issued by the Colonies (see illustration, next page) and the Continental Congress. That issued by Massachusetts was engraved by the famous Paul Revere. But, from then till the Civil War, only the State banks issued engraved paper currency, and this was made by private engravers.

Money Closely Guarded

The first paper money made by our Government consisted of the old "demand notes" of 1861 and 1862. Then came the "legal tenders," or "greenbacks." To-day we make five kinds of paper money: notes of the United States, of the Federal Reserve, of national banks, and the gold and silver certificates.

Few capital institutions grew faster than this great factory. When set up by Congress in 1862, its Chief used one room in the attic of the Treasury and had one male and four female helpers. Now it employs about 5,000 men and women and its great plant covers ten acres of working space.

In a massive vault its precious dies and plates are stored. A guard's corridor leads around this. Reflecting mirrors, ingeniously arranged, permit a watchman near its door to see all around the vault at once, and, by a similar device, even to see down and through a passage under the vault. Electric alarms connect the vaults with police headquarters and with Fort Myer, the cavalry post near-by on the Virginia hills.

Another vault holds tons of uncut sheets of printed money and bonds. Properly introduced—and politely watched—you may even be allowed to heft a package. It is an odd sensation to hold in one elbow a bundle weighing only 32 pounds, yet a *fortune of $126,000,000!*

World's Biggest Printing Plant

Uncle Sam also maintains in Washington the world's greatest printing plant, the Government Printing Office.

This shop covers 22 acres of floor space. More than 4,900 people work here; their annual payroll aggregates $10,500,000. From 404 type-setting machines some 1,635 compositors, operators, and proofreaders turn out more than 2½ billion "ems" of type each year. Set in newspaper style, this would fill 7,800 newspapers, each with twelve 8-column pages.

Printing is turned out literally by the acre. More than 1,000 carloads of paper and something like 21,000 miles of sewing thread and stitching wire are used annually. So huge is the output that a belt conveyor runs through a tunnel under the street carrying printed matter directly to the Post Office for mailing.

One and Three-Quarter Billion Postcards!

One cannot even imagine it, but from here in one year came 210,000,000 money-order forms and 1,750,000,000 postal cards, to say nothing of 63,000,000 income-tax blanks!

On the morning after each legislative day of Congress, printed copies of all proceedings of that day's session are ready for members and the public. This includes bills, resolutions,

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© *Photograph from Acme Newspictures*

WERE IT NOT FOR THE SIGNS THIS MIGHT BE AN AMERICAN CITY

Modern Tokyo has wide boulevards, fireproof buildings, arched bridges, electric trolleys, and thousands of automobiles. This photograph was taken during the 1930 celebration that marked the rebuilding of the city since the disastrous earthquake and fire of 1923. Floats of the advertising procession, the first attempt of this kind in Japan, are proceeding through the Nihonbashi district (See Bulletin No. 5).

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Eisleben Has Three Bids to Fame

GERMANY's plans for a celebration of the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther this year directs attention to the quaint little city of Eisleben, where the father of the Protestant Reformation was born in 1483.

Eisleben has three bids to fame. Here, in the heart of Germany, Chamberlin and Levine brought down their transatlantic plane in 1927, completing what was then the world's longest flight, and the first flight from the United States to Germany. Here, too, the inventor of the power printing press was born.

Other Historic Spots Near-by

Although Martin Luther spent most of his life elsewhere in Germany than in his "home town," he came back to Eisleben to spend the latter part of a busy life and here he died, February 18, 1546—about the time the Spaniards were gaining a foothold on the North American continent.

The entire region abounds in places associated with the founder of Protestantism. In Eisenach, 50 miles southwest (see illustration, next page), Martin Luther attended preparatory school; in Erfurt, near-by, he received his university training and entered a monastery.

Wittenberg, about the same distance to the northeast, was the intellectual fountainhead of the movement. There Luther occupied the chair of philosophy in the University of Wittenberg, formulated his beliefs, preached, and burned the papal bull in 1520. The classroom in the University where he lectured has been preserved, and in it is kept a notable collection of his writings arranged in chronological order.

"Eisleben itself is now a town of about 25,000 inhabitants, but it was much smaller in Luther's day. Part of the ancient house in which the reformer was born is standing, and his death chamber in another dwelling was restored in 1894.

Near-by is Peter-Pauls-Kirche, containing the font from which Luther was baptized.

The town is marked still further by the life of this miner's son. In the market place, surrounded by high-roofed old houses, is his statue; and in the house in which he died is a Luther museum containing many relics and mementos. The pulpit of St. Andrew's Church, where Luther preached, is another memorial that is treasured by the townsfolk.

Inventor Also Honored

In 1927 the American airplane, which has done so much to speed communications, found in Eisleben a town famed for an invention that has done even more in the same field. It was the birthplace also of Friedrich Konig, inventor of the power-printing press, the first of thousands of machines that each day turn many miles of paper into printed pages. A statue to the inventor stands in one of the streets of Eisleben.

The region around Eisleben is the heart of Germany's old literary life, and the birthplace of Republican Germany. Only 40 miles south of Eisleben lies Weimar, where two of the country's greatest literary lions, Goethe and Schiller, lived, worked, and are buried.

In 1919, when war-torn Germany, following the Armistice, sought to make a new beginning, Weimar was chosen as the place from which the new state should

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reports, hearings, legislative calendars, and documents, in addition to the famous *Congressional Record*. This *Record* averages about 80 pages daily during a session and 35,500 copies are printed daily—a gigantic book-publishing feat in itself.

Note: See also "Washington through the Years," *National Geographic Magazine*, November, 1931; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "Approaching Washington by Tidewater Potomac," March, 1930; "Unique Gifts of Washington to the Nation," April, 1929; and "Geography of Money," December, 1927.

Bulletin No. 1, April 3, 1933.

GEOGRAPHY ILLUSTRATIONS ON LOOSE-LEAF SHEETS

Requests continue for information regarding geographic illustrations for use in the teaching of elementary geography classes.

Until further notice the National Geographic Society's six Pictorial Geography sets—288 world-revealing photographs on loose-leaf sheets, and 288 vivid geographic narratives that explain the pictures—may be had for $3.50 in the United States and possessions, by teachers, schools and libraries. The following form may be used in ordering:

School Service Department,
National Geographic Society,
Washington, D. C.

Kindly send ..... complete series of six Pictorial Geography sets (48 loose-leaf pictures to the set—288 illustrations in all) to:
Name .....
School .....
City ..... State .....

Inclosed please find ..... in payment, at the rate of $3.50 (in the United States and possessions), for each of the complete series of 288 illustrations.

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EARLY STATE CURRENCY; A NORTH CAROLINA NOTE

On this $7½ bill, issued during the Revolutionary War, appeared the earliest perfect picture of the "Grand Union Design," one of the flags that preceded the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes" in 1777. Our currency to-day contains engravings of public buildings and national figures that may some day have the historical value of this ancient note.

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How Soil Shapes Man's Life

WITH the approach of spring and the crop-planting season throughout the northern hemisphere, the soil, that few inches or feet of ground that forms the outer skin of the earth, again plays a major rôle in the lives of hundreds of millions of people.

Other factors, such as moisture and temperature, are important in plant growth, but the basic factor is the soil itself; the medium in which roots anchor themselves, and from which they draw their food supplies.

Why Northern Chinese Eat Wheat

The great loess region of north China is a striking example of the effect of soil on customs. This light loam, deposited by the wind, is easily dried, and none too well supplied with moisture. It dictates the growth of wheat and other hardy grains instead of rice.

The northern Chinese, therefore, are non-rice eating folk. Their dry soil also decrees the raising of live-stock; so it is here that China has its greatest concentration of sheep and cattle.

The loess soil of China even affects the type of dwelling over a large area. The deep, compacted soil forms sheer bluffs that are as stable as soft rock. In the faces of these bluffs rooms are hollowed out and fitted with doors and windows. Hundreds of thousands of Chinese make their homes in these half-subterranean abodes.

The lower Yangtze valley forms a marked contrast to the loess region. With its basins of rich alluvial soil, which respond well to wet culture, it is the center of China's rice production.

In this region the soil condition has brought about dependence almost exclusively on rice as a vegetable food, the practice of flood irrigation, and the raising of poultry rather than large farm animals.

In the United States the great "corn belt" near the center of the country has been marked out by deep, easily-penetrated soil, although temperature and moisture conditions also are important factors in making this the greatest maize-producing region of the world.

Corn is an excellent food for animals. It is largely because of its soil and temperature, therefore, that this region has become the great cattle-fattening and hog-raising section of the United States.

What Soil Is Made of

This priceless soil layer, on which all of the world's land vegetation and land animals are dependent, is nothing more than broken up bits of rock into which the decayed remains of vegetable and animal forms have been mixed. Chemically, there are three broad types of soil: alkaline, neutral, and acid. It is in accordance with their structure, however, that soils are usually classified.

Sand is the soil of coarsest particles. Through it water drains easily, little being imprisoned, and not much mineral matter goes into solution from its hard grains. Pure sand, therefore, does not make a satisfactory medium for growing crops but mixed with a little soil it nourishes many garden vegetables. The rich truck-raising region of southern New Jersey is a case in point.

At the other end of the scale, physically, is clay. Its particles are so fine that

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be shaped. In its Court Theater the National Assembly met in February, while soldiers patrolled the streets against the Spartican revolutionists. At this assembly the first German President was elected and the country's republican constitution was framed.

Note: Students and teachers interested in German material will find additional references and illustrations in the following: "Flying the World," *National Geographic Magazine*, June, 1932; "Entering the Front Doors of Medieval Towns," March, 1932; "Dinkelsbühl, Romantic Vision from the Past," December, 1931; "Ströbeck, Home of Chess," May, 1931; "Danube, Highway of Races," December, 1929; "Renascent Germany," and "Medieval Pageantry in Modern Nördlingen," December, 1928; "The Beauty of the Bavarian Alps," June, 1926; "Rothenburg, the City Time Forgot," February, 1926; "Rediscovering the Rhine," July, 1925; "The Wends of the Spreewald," March, 1923; and "The Story of the Ruhr," May, 1922.

Bulletin No. 2, April 3, 1933.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

Back copies of several recent issues of the GEOGRAPHIC NEWS BULLETIN are exhausted. Hence requests from teachers who wish their files complete cannot always be filled. A lapse in your receipt of THE BULLETIN may be avoided by sending your renewal remittance of 25 cents promptly when you are notified that your subscription is expired. Because these Bulletins represent a substantial gift to schools from the National Geographic Society's educational fund, the expense of advertising or circulation promotion cannot be undertaken as would be the case with a commercial publication. The Society must rely upon supervisory officials and teachers to call them to the attention of their colleagues who might use them to advantage in their geography, social sciences, and literature classes.

© Photograph by Howard Siepen

IN EISENACH MARTIN LUTHER PREPARED FOR COLLEGE

Central Germany is full of romantic old towns such as this, with its fortified castle (foreground) on a hilltop. In this castle, known as the Wartburg, Luther, on his return from the Diet of Worms in 1521, was kept in hiding and here he made his translation of the Bible. Wartburg is also the scene of the contest of the Minnesingers, as described in Wagner's immortal opera "Tannhäuser."

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California Considers "Gold Rush" To Aid Unemployed

CALIFORNIA is considering a plan to "grubstake" gold hunters in areas of the State which, geologists estimate, contain millions of dollars worth of gold dust and gold ore.

Proponents of the plan declare that a State- or Federal-aided "gold rush" would answer a national need for more of the metal and also provide work for thousands of unemployed men.

Richest Strike in History

"Once only a rumor was needed to lure thousands of men across a continent, or over the seas via Panama and the Horn to the wilderness that was California," writes Frederick Simpich in a communication to the National Geographic Society, recalling the stirring, lusty days of California's first big gold rush in 1849.

"When Marshall found gold near Sutter's mill it was the richest strike in history. With their jackknives men gouged chunks of pure gold from hillside seams. Seven Americans, with the help of Indians, 'took out 275 pounds of gold in a little more than six weeks. . . . Two men in seven days obtained $17,000 from a trench a few feet wide.'

"The news spread east. Polk commented on the find in a message to Congress. No such excitement had ever swept the nation. By 1849 the whole world seemed gold mad.

"On every continent men talked of California, and in ever-increasing thousands they moved on San Francisco. In that year 230 American vessels reached California. During three weeks, in the spring of '49, nearly 18,000 people crossed the Missouri River, westward bound.

" 'The migration was so stupendous,' says Cleland, the California historian, 'as to outrank anything of its kind in the nation's history.' A single issue of the *New York Herald* carried more than forty advertisements offering to the California-bound crowds every aid, from maps and pistols to 'gold-finders' and 'patent gold-extracting engines.'

High Cost of Travel

"Steerage tickets via Panama sold for $1,000. Thousands went this way; another army around the Horn; others across Nicaragua or Mexico. Death took frightful toll, especially among those crossing the western deserts. James Abbey, a Forty-niner, wrote in his diary that on one 15-mile stretch of desert trail he counted 750 dead horses, oxen, and mules; in the last 10 miles, 362 wagons, besides leather trunks, clothing, and other things thrown away to lighten the loads.

"Imagine San Francisco then. Gold crazy. Off on the treasure hunt months ahead of eastern hordes. Its homes, cows, chickens, gardens, goods in stores—all were deserted. At excitement's height even the sailors quit arriving ships to race for the gold fields, till a vast ghost fleet of silent vessels lay idle and abandoned in the Bay.

"Newcomers, pouring in now by sea, made frantic demands, at any price, for food, clothes, and mining outfits. In a few weeks population multiplied a hundred times.

"Thousands slept in open fields. Two streams, new arrivals on their way to the mines, and men hastening back to spend their dust and nuggets, brought the

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they are not found in a separate state, but stick together with water in large groups. Whereas pure sand is too "light" for satisfactory crop production, pure clay is too "heavy."

Between sand and clay lies the wide range of useful soils, made up of particles smaller than those of sand and larger than those of clay; or else of varying proportions of sand and clay, with the addition in most cases of mixtures of lime, other mineral salts, and decayed vegetable matter.

Various Types of Loams

A soil composed of particles about midway in size between sand and clay is known as loam. As loams grade upward to sands, they are called sandy loams and loamy sands; as they grade downward, they are classed as clayey loams and loamy clays.

When the percentage of any additional soil ingredient is very high, it alters the appearance and nature of the soil, and often gives it a distinctive name. Thus there are chalky soils, containing much lime, and muck and peat soils, rich in humus or material of vegetable origin.

The soil, as the feeding ground of plant roots, is in truth much more than a mere group of fragments of rock and humus. It consists of soil "crumbs" composed of groups of tiny particles; the spaces between the soil crumbs; the unseen spaces within them; the water, air, and other gases that circulate between the crumbs are imprisoned in them; minerals in solution, and the bacteria and microscopic animal life that exist underground. It is from the mineral solutions that surround and permeate the soil crumbs that the tiny rootlets draw most of their nourishment.

Note: See also "How Half the World Works," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1932; "Geography of China," "Ho for the Soochow Ho," "Life Afloat in China," and "New China and the Printed Page," June, 1927; "Farmers Since the Days of Noah," April, 1927; and "How the World Is Fed," January, 1916.

Bulletin No. 3, April 3, 1933.

© *Photograph by A. W. Cutler*

EVERY LAND KNOWS THE PLOUGHMAN

There is something symbolic in this picture of an Egyptian *fellah* (peasant) turning over the rich soil with the same type of stout, pointed stick used by his ancestors since the dawn of history. He keeps the plow in the ground by placing his foot on a projecting piece of wood at the end of a pole connecting it with the yoke.

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Greater Tokyo, the World's Third Largest City

BY INCREASING its city limits, Tokyo has joined New York and London in the exclusive group that comprises the three largest cities in the world. When this achievement was celebrated in the Japanese capital recently, some enthusiastic citizens even claimed second place for Tokyo.

The new Greater Tokyo, with a population a little in excess of 5,000,000, however, falls into third place. London and New York City are each credited with more than 6,900,000 inhabitants by the 1930 census.

Twenty Wards in New City

In the new arrangement of the city limits, 82 suburban villages, falling roughly within the radius of 10 miles of the Central Tokyo Railway Station, were divided among 20 new city wards or districts.

Only nine years ago more than 40 per cent of the area within the 15 wards, that until the recent expansion comprised the city of Tokyo, lay in charred ruins following an earthquake and disastrous fire.

However great that calamity was, it provided a chance for the far-seeing leaders of Tokyo to rebuild along modern lines. Where, formerly, Tokyo had been an overgrown village spreading for miles around the palace once built by the powerful *shoguns* of old Yedo, there has arisen a new Tokyo with up-to-date earthquake- and fire-proof structures. Narrow winding alleys have been replaced by wide straight avenues. Steel and concrete bridges have taken the place of flimsy wooden structures.

In 1930 the seven-year reconstruction program was completed on time, and the Emperor made a tour of inspection of the colossal undertaking, while a priest soared aloft in an airplane to pronounce a blessing on the rebuilt capital (see illustration, page 2).

Work Still in Progress

To be sure, not all of the construction work in the city was then an accomplished fact; the tattoo of riveters, the ring of hammers, the rumble of concrete mixers, and the noise of rattling cranes were and still are familiar sounds along many streets.

Six large steel bridges now span the Sumida River that curves through the city; the $10,000,000 Diet Building and the new post office are in the final stages of completion; only a year ago the representatives of the United States moved into the excellent quarters provided by the $1,250,000 embassy; and seven- and eight-story theaters and business houses are rearing their hulks of iron and concrete within bamboo scaffolds and protective poultry-wire nettings. And these are but a few samples of construction work that one sees in progress daily throughout the city.

The Tokyo Planning program, however, has embraced not only the Tokyo of 1923, but has extended to the outlying districts, which were included in the recent greater-city edict, in order that all expansion would be carried on along uniform lines.

These new districts of Greater Tokyo, besides including large residential areas, also embrace industrial regions. To the east of the Sumida, and spreading on either side of the Arakawa waterway, are numerous factories. The leading industries include chemicals, foodstuffs, spinning and weaving, machinery and tools, and metal manufactures. The added territory to the south, bordering on Tokyo Bay and the Tamagawa River, is also largely industrial.

Crowds of Commuters Suggest New York

In the mornings and evenings Tokyo has much the same press of commuters as does New York. But Tokyo has a noise rising above the bustle of movement that is peculiarly oriental. To the newly-arrived visitor it is unforgettable—the clatter of wooden clogs, or *getas*, on concrete and marble. If the arrival and dispatch of modern, swift electric trains tend to create the impression that everything is Westernized, the noise of the clogs and the flash of colorful kimonos soon dispel it.

The transport system of the city is varied and efficient: belt lines and rapid transit electrics to many districts, besides the regular trains, street cars, bus services, and even a section of subway. Between Yokohama and the capital electric cars run throughout the day at eight-minute intervals. In addition there are frequent limited express trains. The other routes have similar schedules. At one overhead bridge in the center of Tokyo a train passes on the average

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young San Francisco amazing wealth. Literally millions of dollars poured into it. Some miners brought back gold enough to toss nuggets at the feet of stage singers in the smoke-filled, boisterous music halls.

Homemade Pies, $10 Each

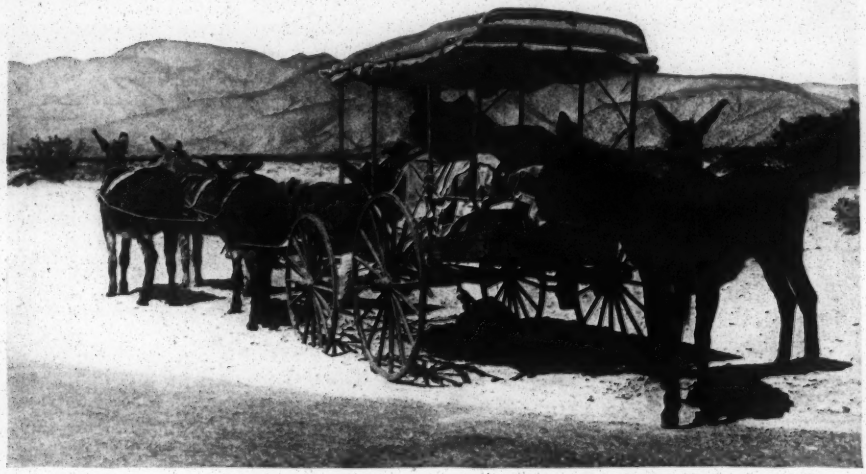
"Houses couldn't be built fast enough. 'Any room 20 by 60 feet,' wrote Gen. W. T. Sherman in his 'Memoirs,' 'would rent for $1,000 a month. A Kentuckian, later famous, got his start selling homemade pies at $10 each. Tents and flimsy shacks spread for miles.

"Mines or camps with such names as Hell's Delight, Hangtown, Delirium Tremens, Blue Belly Ravine, Poker Flat, Shirttail Canyon, and Petticoat Slide hinted at the boisterous spirit of the time. Nobody shaved. Behind the full beards of the miners were the faces of young men. In topboots, flannel shirts, and slouch hats, all miners looked alike, as they crowded the El Dorado, Bella Union, and other glittering music halls and gambling dens of the day, losing their dust as easily as they had found it.

"Malays, Mexicans, Moors, Australians, Chinese, Kanakas, Chileans, Peruvians —all joined with Americans and Europeans to give San Francisco, heart of the boom, that cosmopolitan character it still retains."

Note: Many schools are preparing units, or project assignments, about money and metallic currency at this time. For up-to-date references see "Men and Gold," *National Geographic Magazine*, April, 1933; "Ontario, Next Door," August, 1932; "Colorado, A Barrier That Became a Goal," July, 1932; "Out in San Francisco," April, 1932; "Under the South African Union," April, 1931; "To-day on 'The Yukon Trail of 1898,'" July, 1930; "Gentlemen Adventurers of the Air," November, 1929; and "The Geography of Money," December, 1927.

Bulletin No. 4, April 3, 1933.



© *Photograph by Bronson De Cou from Galloway*

A DESERT PROSPECTOR OFF FOR THE GOLD FIELDS

Even to-day an occasional "grub-staker" may be seen with his burros and buggy in the Gold Country of California and Nevada. Their number may be increased if the State of California adopts a proposed plan to equip unemployed men to seek the glittering wealth that still lies in California's mountains and valleys.

of every two minutes all day long, and only a little less frequently throughout most of the night. Tokyo is connected by rail and highway with nearly every town and city on Honshu island.

Department stores, as modern as any in the United States—some even equipped with escalators (moving stairways)—operate free buses over special routes for the benefit of patrons. Many of these department stores advertise in a unique manner. Attached to small captive gas balloons are long ropes holding advertising characters; on days when the wind is not too strong many of these balloons are seen drifting lazily back and forth above the central business district of the city.

Baseball and Swimming Pools

Reconstructed Tokyo has many parks and athletic fields where people may stroll and youthful Tokyoites can play baseball, tennis, and other games. On hot summer days long queues are always standing before the gates of the city swimming pools.

In the spring thousands wander through the parks to view the masses of cherry blossoms; and during the lotus season other thousands admire the blooms in Uyeno and other parks, many arriving at sunrise to hear the popping of the buds as the flowers open.

Baseball has captured the enthusiasm of the youth and games are everywhere in progress. One of the city stadiums seats 80,000 spectators and another some 30,000.

Note: See also "Tokyo To-day," *National Geographic Magazine*, February, 1932. For additional references and illustrations see "Japan, Child of the World's Old Age," and "Motor Trails in Japan," March, 1933; "The First Airship Flight around the World," June, 1930; "Some Impressions of 150,000 Miles of Travel," May, 1930; "Sakurajima, Japan's Greatest Volcanic Eruption," April, 1924; "The Empire of the Risen Sun," and "How the Earth Telegraphed Its Tokyo Quake to Washington," October, 1923; "Some Aspects of Rural Japan," September, 1922; "The Geography of Japan," July, 1921; and "The Making of a Japanese Newspaper," October, 1920.

Bulletin No. 5, April 3, 1933.

© *Wide World Photograph*

JAPAN HAS ITS "BEARS" AND "BULLS" OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE

Here in the "Wall Street" of Tokyo excited members bid for a multitude of Japanese stocks and bonds, as well as such staples as sugar, tea, rice and silk. With Japanese steamships reaching nearly every port in the globe, and huge Japanese investments in Manchuria and China, the Japanese world of finance and commerce needs such a trading "counter" as this.

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